PART IV—NUMISMATICS.

COINS OF THE EASTERN CHĀLUKYAS (615–1070 A.D.).

(Pl. XX, 2).

Kubjavishṇuvardhana (615–633 A.D.).

TYPE—**Lion and Sceptre.**

1. *Ae.* ·65. Brass ?*

Obverse :—In triple border of two lines with intervening dotted line, large maned lion to right with open mouth, and left forepaw and tail uplifted; in front of it, floral creepers. Above, legend in early Chālukya characters :

Vi sha ma si dha

Reverse :—A hooked rod, perhaps, a sceptre.

Hultzch describes similar coins found by Thurston near Yelamanchili in the Vizagapatam District. But his statement that they are punch-marked, may not be correct. These coins appear to be a development of the Lion and Conch type described elsewhere under the Pallavas.

The *i* of the first letter shows a form which contrasts with the *i* of the fourth letter. A period of change is indicated also by the form of *ma*. The second letter is *cha* instead of *sha* and indicates Tamil influence. The last letter is clearly *dha* and not *dhi* which is the way in which it is found in the inscriptions.

Bhuvanaikamalla (?)

2. Similar to 1, but the legend is *Ba va ne*

It is doubtful if Kubjavishṇuvardhana had also the title *Bhuvanēkamalla*. The correct Sanskrit form of the word ought to be *Bhuvanaikamalla*. But very often the incorrect spelling with *e* instead of *ai* is found. The first letter on the coin is actually *Ba* and not *Bu*.

Śaktivarman (1000–1012 A.D.).

TYPE—**Boar and Punch marks**—(Varaha).

3. *Ai.* 1·4; wt. 66·5; large and thin.

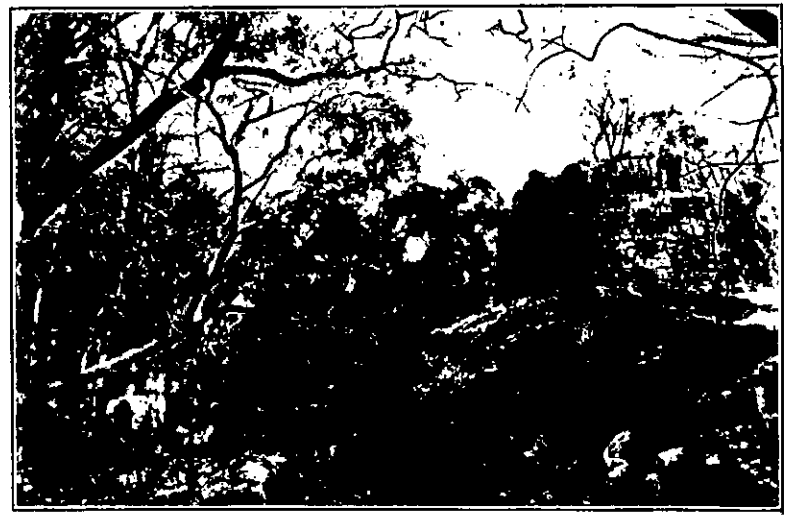
Obverse :—Seven punch marks: in the centre is a boar to right with a lamp-stand on each side; on top a goad and an umbrella supported by

* Ind. Ant. 1896, p. 322, and S.I.M.C. p. 312 and No. 1 on pl. XXX.

1. CHANDRAGUTTI HILL (p. 107).

2. FORT WALL, CHANDRAGUTTI HILL (p. 107).

3. MIHRAB, CHANDRAGUTTI HILL (p. 107).



4. FORT WALL, CHANDRAGUTTI HILL (p. 107).

Mysore Archæological Survey.]

two *chāmaras* or flywhisks and below neck the Telugu-Kannaḍa letter *Ra*. Around near edge, seven punch marks with one Telugu-Kannaḍa letter in each punch:

Śrī Chā lu kya cha(n) dra Sa 1

The overhead line of *Sa* is peculiarly placed.

4. *Ai.* 1·2; wt. 66·2 From Cheduba.

Similar to above with *Ra* (or 4) below boar and below *Sa* also *Sa, 4.*

Śaktivarman, the East Chālukya king, had the title Chālukya-chandra.* The old method of punch-marking and stamping in repousse is noteworthy. Why the latter was done has to be explained.

Some of the great East Chālukya coins come from the Burman coast indicating that they had an overseas province there perhaps north of the province owned by the Chōḷas in Arakan. They have been found also in the Kistna District near Muslipatam. There can be little doubt that they were issued in India.†

Rāja Rāja (1022–1063 A.D.).

TYPE A.—**Boar and Punch marks.**

5. *Ai.* 1·4; wt. 66·5; large and thin.

Obverse:—Seven punch marks; in the centre is a boar to right; with a lamp-stand on each side; a goad and an umbrella supported by two flywhisks or *chāmaras* on top and below neck the Telugu-Kannaḍa letter *Ra*. Around, near edge, six punch marks with one Telugu-Kannaḍa letter in each punch.

Śrī Rā ja rā ja Sa(m vat) 3 (figure 3, perhaps regnal year).

Round each punch is a bordering circle of dots far apart from each other.

Reverse:—The obverse marks indented on the thin plate.

The provenance of this coin is uncertain. The date would perhaps be 1025 A.D.

Hultzch and Fleet describe other specimens with regnal years: 3, 4, 34, 35 and 37.

6. *Ai.* 1·3; wt. 66·8.

Obverse:—Similar to 4, but with the letter *vi* below boar and figure *Sa 35.*

Reverse:—Similar to 5.

Rapson (Indian Coins) reads the figure as *35.*‡ This specimen was found at Cheduba Island near the Burma coast.

7. *Ai.* 1·35; wt. 66·6. From Cheduba.

Similar to 4 and 5, but letter *vi* and figure *Sa 4.*

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* R.I.C. p. 37.

† Hultzch I.A. 1896, 321.

‡ *See* also *ibid.*

Rājēndra or Kulōttunga Chōḷa (as East Chālukya).

TYPE—**Tiger and Punch marks.**

8. *Ai.* wt. 61½ grains. From I. A. 1896, p. 321.

Obverse:—Similar to 3, but instead of boar, tiger standing to right with sun and moon above; below head Telugu numeral *6*. Near margin legend reading:—

Śrī Chō ḷa nā rā ya na

Madras collection.

9. *Ai.* wt. 61½ grains.

Similar to 7, but tiger to left.

Assigned to Kulōttunga Chōḷa (by Hultzch) as he had the title 'Rāja Nārāyaṇa.' Kulōttunga appears to have retained punch-marking at Vengi though die-striking was common in the Chōḷa country. The reduction of the weight from the East Chālukya standard is also noteworthy. The weight is a little less than that of the coins of Rāja Rāja Chōḷā.

East Chālukya—Uncertain.

10. *Ai.* 3; wt. 6·7.

Similar to 7. Figure on reverse.

11. Similar to 10; wt. 7·7.

12. *Ai.* ·25; wt. 6·2.

Obverse:—Similar to 10, but ruder; and goad more like a spear.

Reverse:—Similar to 10.

Types A and B are varahas and type C is fanam of 1/10 the value. Die-striking was well known as seen from the smaller coins. Perhaps the smaller dies were used as punches on the varahas. But punching is very well done as the punches are correctly placed. How the incuse on the reverse was caused has to be explained.

13. *Ai.* Round. wt. 1·1 grs.

Obverse:—Lion and pillar with Sun and Moon.

Reverse:—Figure of lion to right; only the front portion is clear. Front paw raised up. The denomination of this specimen may probably be about quarter fanam. It is highly interesting to note the existence of such minute gold coins during the Chālukya period.

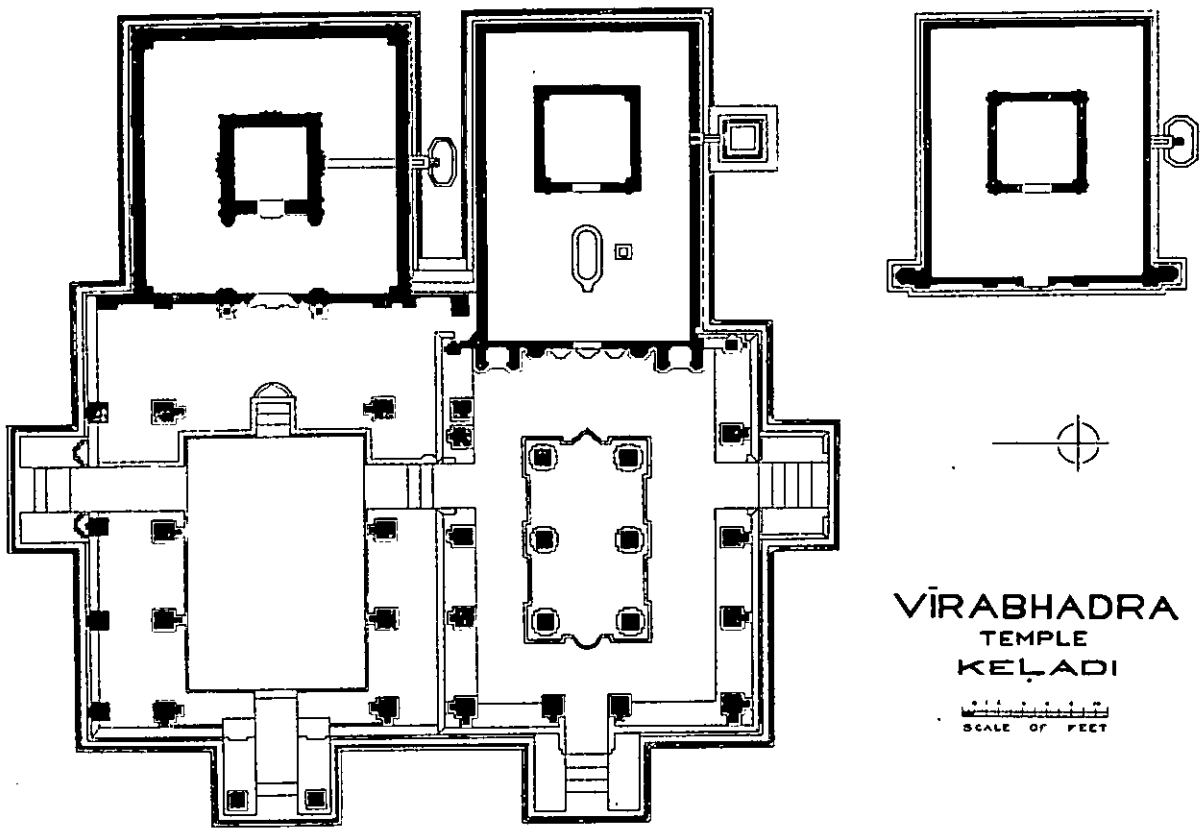
OLD COINS IN THE MYSORE PALACE TREASURY.

COINS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

1. *Double Fanam* (5 specimens).

Obverse:—'Double Fanam' in English in outer circle and Persian legend in inner circle.

Reverse:—In outer band Tamil legend 'Iraṇḍu Paṇam' and in inner circle, with a star above, legend in Telugu 'Reṇḍu rūkalu.'



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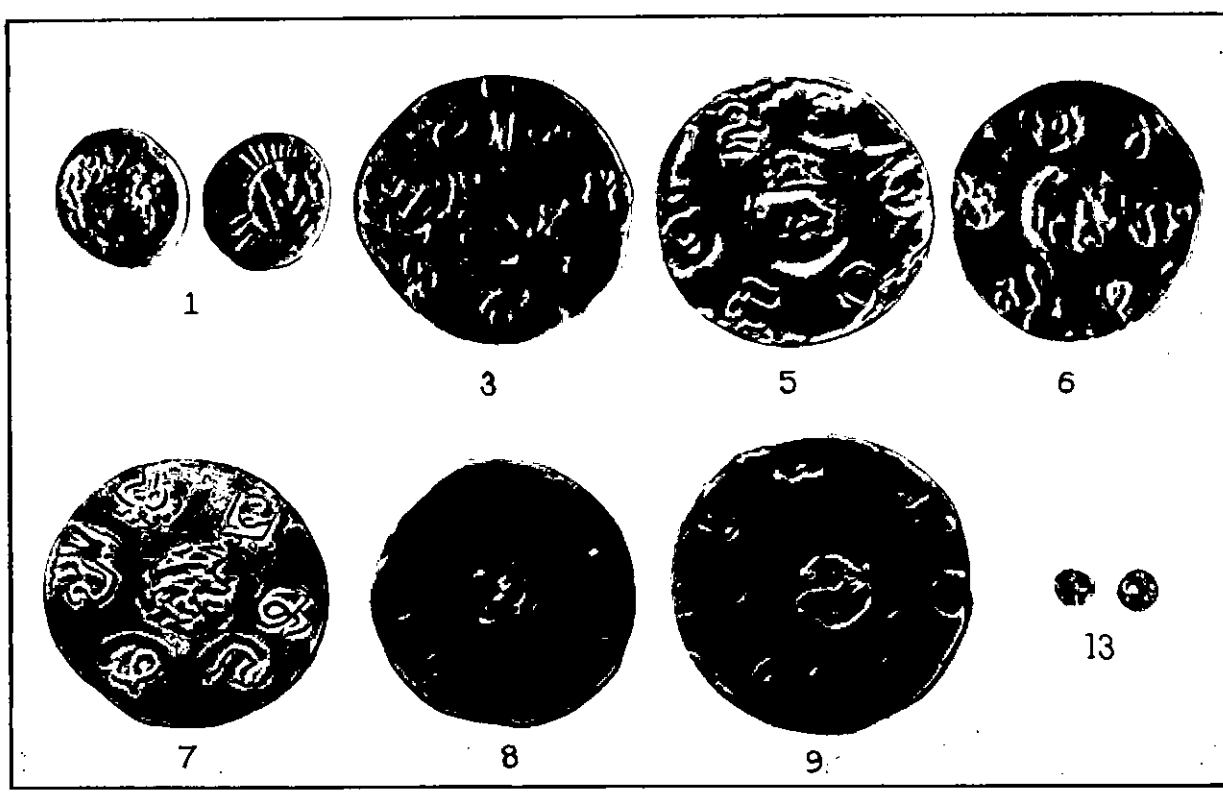

2. COINS OF THE EASTERN CHALUKYAS (p. 108).

Mysore Archæological Survey.]

2. *Silver Half Vārahá*:(Svāmi Pagōḍa).

The edge has rope milling.

Obverse:—In central circle a five-pointed star above and thirty stars around; in the field a nine-storeyed gōpura or tower with three kalaśas. Around outer circle English legend 'Half pagoda' and Persian legend in continuation.

Reverse:—In outer circle Tamil legend: XI 'Arappu varaham'; in Telugu: V 'Arpu Varahāni.' In inner field surrounded by five circles of dots stands a rudely shown deity with dotted representation of a chakra and a śankha.

3. *Quarter Svāmi Pagoḍa* (15 specimens).

Obverse:—Similar to above; but smaller.

4. *One-eighth Rupee* (3 specimens).

Obverse:—1182 followed by Persian legend.

Reverse:—Rose mint mark with Persian legend.

5. *Copper Quarter Anna.*

Has the representation of a balance. It is usually called *Takaḍi kāsu.* Bears the date 1833 on the obverse.

6. Similar to above but with legend 'one quarter anna' instead of balance.

7. *Silver One anna* (146 specimens).

Having Persian legend on obverse and reverse and bearing Hijri date 1182, etc. Mint marks of lotus, rose, etc. Transverse milling.

8. Danish (or French) East Indian Company.

Small, thick and rude.

Obverse:—Rude four-armed god standing with apologies for śankha and chakra.

Reverse:—Double C's crossed in a monogram.

9. *Danish Fanam.* (3 specimens).

Obverse:—Four-armed god standing.

Reverse:—2 C's.

Vijayanagar Coins.

10. *Dēvarāya.*

Obverse:—Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa with sun and moon in top field.

Reverse:—Three-line Nāgari legend reading:—

Śrī Pra tā pa Dē vā rā ya

11. *Kṛishṇarāya.*

Obverse:—Bālakṛishṇa.
Reverse:—Three-line Nāgari legend reading:

Śrī Pra tā pa Kṛi shṇa rā ya

12. *Ikkēri Varaha.*—(13 specimens).

Obverse:—Umā-Mahēśvara.
Reverse:—Nāgari legend reading:

Śrī Sa dā śi va

MYSORE COINS.

13. *Hydari Varaha*—Gold (36 specimens).

Obverse:—Umā-Mahēśvara.
Reverse:—In granulated field Persian *He* reversed as in Hyder's signature.

14. *Tipu's Hydari Varaha.*—Gold (15 specimens).

Obverse:—In granulated field reversed Persian *He* with figures 1 or 2 or 5 or some other symbols.
Reverse:—Persian legend with Hijri date 1112, 1114, etc.

15. *Sultāni Varaha.*—(23 specimens).

Obverse:—Persian legend.
Reverse:—Persian legend with date in Muludi 1225, etc.

16. *Sultān Rupee*—(5 specimens).

Three-line Persian legend on each side with Muludi year 1214, etc.

17. *Kṛishṇarāja Varaha*—Gold (94 specimens).

Wt. 52 grs.
Obverse: —Umā-Mahēśvara.
Reverse:—Nāgari legend: *Śrī Kṛi shṇa rā ja*

18. *Kṛishṇarāja III of Mysore—Silver Rāja Quarter Rupee.*

Silver coin bearing the name of Shah Alam (Emperor) and the regnal year 65 with mint mark of crescent.

19. *Kṛishṇarāja III of Mysore—Śrī Kṛishṇa Quarter Rupee* (3 specimens).

Obverse.—In ring of dots Kṛishṇa with butter, dancing.
Reverse:—Four-line Persian legend bearing the Hijri date 1216.

20. *Kṛishṇarāja III of Mysore—Śrī Kṛishṇa One anna (giḍḍa-haṇa).*

Obverse:—Kṛishṇa with butter, dancing.

Reverse:—Kannaḍa legend: *Mayili Haṇa.*

21. Same as above—Thinner and flatter.

22. *Kṛishṇarāja III of Mysore—Rāja Rupee* (2 specimens).

Old type Mysore rupee bearing the name of Shah Alam and Kṛishṇarāja Voḍeyar III with mint mark crescent and regnal year 44 on one specimen and 45 on another.

23. Same as above (8 specimens)—Rāja Rupee with mint mark crescent.

REWA STATE.

24. *Gold* (wt. 1 tola).

With transverse milling.

Obverse:—Above scroll 2 rearing lions holding a flag with streamers.

Reverse.—In inner circle Nāgari legend *Rēva* with Nāgari date 1806 (?).

Around Nāgari legend:

I-Śrī Ma hā rā ja Gu lāb Simha Bahadar Simha.

BARODA STATE

25. *Sayyāji Rao Rupees* (94 specimens).

Samvat 1951.

Obverse:—Bust of the Gaikwad with Nāgari legend: *Śrī Sayyāji Rao Ma Gaikwad.*

Reverse:—Nāgari legend: *Êk rupya* with sword and date 1951.

26. *Copper One Pie.*

Bearing date 1944 samvat.